

[139 cont.]

727 children of the defeated are carried off, and there is evidence of the relentless pursuit of victory in D'Urville's time when three villages were abandoned by their inhabitants and fell into ruins. Allegedly the victors confiscated the land, but it is not said whether they made use of it. Quiros speaks of slavery in Taumako (2). The skulls of slain enemies were probably hung

2. D'Urville, pp. 166, 190.
Dalrymple, p. 131. Dillon,
p. 170. Joest in Baessler, p.
379, denies that there is slavery
on Ndeni.

[266] 726 in the bachelors' houses, at least on Vanikoro. According to the data that Quiros obtained in Taumako, cannibalism was not practiced on Vanikoro (3). As a signal of peace, the waving of

3. Dillon, pp. 157, 232 (skulls
of Europeans), 269. D'Urville,
pp. 159, 217.

a green bush is mentioned by Quiros for Taumako and by Markham for Nukapu, while for Vanikoro Dillon mentions the throwing of twigs into the water. D'Urville speaks twice of the waving of white cloths, once toward Europeans; a European example for this is perhaps not to be definitely excluded (4).

4. Dalrymple, p. 128. Dillon,
p. 145. D'Urville, pp. 172, 522.
Markham, p. 145.

712 The fortifications of the inhabitants of the northern islands have already been mentioned (5). The natives of Taumako,

5. Cf. pp. 37 and 49.

[145 cont.] Joest,

304 contrary to Dillon, says that circumcision is not customary on Ndeni (3).

3. Dillon, p. 314. Joest in Baessler, p. 378. On the basis of our present knowledge, local differences cannot be excluded with absolute certainty.

836 On Ndeni premarital intercourse between the sexes is
684 not practiced, according to Joest, but rather is punished by death,
perhaps because originally, with the local organization, it was
548 identical with incest (4). On the other hand, prostitution is

567

4. Joest in Baessler, p. 386;
Tagebuch, p. 63.

(436) associated with the life in the bachelors' houses and also in related areas of the culture. Three or four men buy a girl for feather money, usually a child, because children are still cheap, and, for the same reason, a child is chosen preferably from a small kin group because each relative demands a share of the purchase price. After she has reached maturity, the girl is used and provided for jointly by the buyers, as well as hired out
[554] in exchange for feather money, pigs, or coconuts. The proceeds are divided in proportion to the amount contributed toward the purchase price. The girl gets none of it, but she is well provided for, is the social equal of the other women, and even enjoys the privileges of living in the bachelors' house, which the other women may not enter. The buyers do not have the right to kill her; the entire village would avenge the murder. When the buyers are tired of the girl, they take her to another village and auction her off, which is always an important event for the populace. Eventual children belong to all the buyers

548 [145 cont.]
567

jointly in case the father cannot be ascertained. Boys are often killed; girls, as a rule, are again sold as prostitutes (5).

5. Joest in Baessler, pp. 384 ff., 399.

575 Coote states that the club life of Santa Cruz seems to
[77] be very similar to that of the New Hebrides (6). In view of his

6. Coote, p. 154.

superficial knowledge, he could only have inferred this from the life in the bachelors' houses. Nothing of the well-developed club life of the Banks Islands and the New Hebrides is reported for Santa Cruz. Nevertheless, masked dances and the accompanying secret societies do not seem entirely foreign to the group. At
[535] any rate, a bark-cloth dance mask from Santa Cruz is [146] preserved in the ethnographic collection of the Geographisch-Ethnographischen Gesellschaft in Zurich (1), and a tradition of

1. Verbal communication from
Director Foy.

773 Nukapu, one of the Reef Islands, tells of a woman who, during an attack by natives from Tongoa Island, disguised herself with coconut leaves to resemble a spirit and, using a sharp-edged triton shell, killed almost a hundred enemies, one by one, as they entered the spirit house (2).

2. O'Ferrall, p. 288.

574 Foreign guests are received in the bachelors' house on
609 Vanikoro and the Reef Islands, probably everywhere. On
[262] Vanikoro they are sometimes offered betel as a gesture of welcome, but above all they are served cooked fish, taro, coconuts, and bananas wrapped in leaves. The chief provided food for the guests, and Gaimard, as an Ariki, always received twice as